THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors

THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. } ss.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 12, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 6	28,368
Monday, Dec. 7	23,268
Tuesday, Dec. 8	23,300
Wednesday, Dec. 9	23,124
Thursday, Dec. 10	23,140
Friday, Dec. 11	23,108
Saturday, Dec. 12	23,985
Average	**24,042**

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of December, A. D. 1891.
SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of THE BEE for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	10,578	16,206	15,206	18,574	19,555	28,440
February	10,595	14,198	15,933	18,996	18,791	25,312
March	11,537	14,400	19,680	18,851	20,815	24,065
April	12,191	14,316	18,744	18,559	20,564	23,928
May	12,439	14,227	17,181	18,699	19,180	26,843
June	12,298	14,147	19,243	18,858	20,301	26,917
July	12,314	14,093	18,033	18,738	20,062	27,021
August	12,464	14,151	18,183	18,651	20,759	27,368
September	13,030	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,870	25,537
October	12,989	14,333	18,084	18,997	20,762	25,109
November	13,548	15,226	18,986	19,310	22,180	24,699
December	12,237	15,041	18,223	20,048	23,471	......

STATESMAN INGALLS is no longer out of a job. He has been elected president of the Atchison Chamber of Commerce.

SPEAKER CRISP will leave Washington for a few days to take a rest. The eminent Georgian weakens early in his new career.

JUDGE WAKELEY'S decision will have a tendency to discourage the cut-throat chattel mortgage business which has hitherto been especially flourishing.

JAMES E. BOYD'S remark that he was governor of Nebraska for four months when the state needed a governor is about as cutting a sarcasm as that gentleman ever uttered.

MICHAEL DAVITT refuses to stand as the McCarthyite candidate for the commons from Waterford. Michael does not care to be the victim of the knights of the black thorn shillalah even if his election be reasonably certain.

THE Omaha guards made a gallant fight to secure the national drill for Omaha, and now it is the duty of our citizens to help the boys make the occasion memorable. This requires enterprise, money and co-operation.

CUSTOMS receipts at New York for the first ten days of December have fallen off nearly $1,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year. It is very evident Mr. McKinley is making his influence felt beyond the Atlantic.

POOR comfort the late "Land Bill Allen" took in the Ohio poor house over the fact that he had made many a fellow citizen independent through the homestead law and carved a name for himself on the enduring marble of the country's history.

IT TOOK J. Sterling Morton's conscience almost six months to get action; but a tardy conscience is better than none. However, a conscience that revolts at an appropriation for an exhibit at the World's fair must be extremely sensitive.

THE chief drawback to the enjoyment of what the signal service promises shall be a delightful day is the fact that the Union Depot company is apparently dead and the railway companies continue to huddle their hundreds of passengers in a miserably crowded hut under the Tenth street viaduct.

WITH William M. Springer at the head of the ways and means committee and Objector Holman as chairman of that on appropriations, it is safe to predict that there will be a heavy deficit in all the departments during the coming year. These famous economisers will whittle down appropriations to a starving point.

A VERY interesting debate on the silver question took place in New York city a week ago at a club dinner, between Mr. Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and Senator Stewart of Nevada. Mr. White's clear-cut and forcible argument against the free and unlimited coinage is presented in another column of this issue of THE BEE. It embodies an historic review of the coinage of the silver dollar in this country, and of the relations between the two money metals, that carries with it convincing proof of the soundness of the position Mr. White has taken on this great question.

LINCOLN is making an effort to secure the National prohibition convention of 1892. No city in the union can make a stronger fight for the place if the merits of location, hotel facilities and local temperance sentiment are permitted to have any weight in settling the question. Lincoln is a beautiful city of 55,000 people and the capital of Nebraska. Her railways reach out in every direction, making the city easily accessible from all sections of the union. Ample hotel facilities exist and the city is accustomed to entertaining large political conventions. It should be added, too, that in entertaining handsomely the city is unsurpassed. Lincoln is admirably adapted for a meeting place for the convention.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Congressman Bryan's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States that will permit the election of United States senators by a vote of the people can scarcely be considered as an original idea. The proposed reform has been talked on the stump, discussed in political conventions and agitated by newspapers for many years. The framers of our state constitution carried this idea of popular selection into effect, as far as they were able to do, by inserting a provision into the constitution that the voters shall at every election preceding the election of United States senator express their preference by ballot.

This was sixteen years ago, but the average Nebraska legislator does not care a picayune about the expressed preference of the people after he has received his installment of annual passes from the railroad magnates and taken an oath that he would not accept any valuable thing from any person or corporation for any vote he might cast or withhold or for any influence he might exert as a lawmaker. Men who deliberately violate their oaths of office on the very threshold of the legislative chamber care precious little for the preference expressed by the people on the senatorial issue.

Congressman Bryan is trying to transfer the power of electing United States senators from the legislature to the people. There is precisely where he will strike a snag, as other reformers have before him. His joint resolution must receive two-thirds of the votes of the house of representatives and an equal proportion of votes in the United States senate, and finally must be ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the states.

Does any sane man expect the senate as now constituted to vote for a constitutional amendment that will compel members of that august body to submit to the ordeal of election by the people? Such a thing is not within the range of probabilities. We would sooner expect that our American house of lords would amend the constitution so as to abolish the senate entirely, and remand all its imperial prerogatives to the popular branch of the national legislature.

Mr. Bryan's proposed reform will afford him a very fine opportunity for a spread eagle speech on popular sovereignty and senatorial discourtesy. That speech, duly franked to the robust and credulous farmers of the First district, will be more effective than so many packages of Uncle Jerry Rusk's Dutch cabbage and Irish rutabaga seeds. This is doubtless all Mr. Bryan was aiming at when he introduced the constitutional amendment resolution.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS.

Everbody in Nebraska expected Bryan would give his ardent support to Mills. But lo and behold, our incipient tariff reformer turned his back on Mills and voted from first to last for the flexible Mr. Bill Springer. This was carrying free trade pigs to the wrong market. Why did Bryan vote for Springer? Simply because Springer had promised to jump the precocious youth from Nebraska over the heads of older democratic members into the ways and means committee.—OMAHA BEE.

On the contrary, everybody in Nebraska with enough energy to keep up with the times and enough intelligence to read the newspapers knew that Mr. Bryan would vote for his old friend, Congressman Springer, from start to finish. Everybody in Nebraska who was a supporter of Mr. Bryan at the election rejoiced that he remained true to an old family friend.—*World-Herald.*

So Mr. Bryan has more regard for family attachments than he has for party principles. That is a confession which we did not expect his organ to make at the outset of his career as a tariff reformer. A man of convictions and lofty moral courage never sacrifices his principles for personal friendship. Think of John Bright, Richard Cobden, Thomas Jefferson, Charles Sumner, or Allen G. Thurman sacrificing their individual convictions on a great political principle to family friendship.

What may the Nebraska democracy expect of Mr. Bryan if he cannot detach himself from his leading strings as an apprentice to Bill Springer and give vitality to the faith that is within him when the crucial test comes and he has to choose between an ambitious family friend who straddles the issue on which he was elected, and the man who is recognized as the embodiment of that issue?

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

One of the smallest of the numerous bureaus which make up what President Harrison calls "that complex and difficult department," presided over by the secretary of the interior, is the Bureau of Education. The commissioner, Hon. William T. Harris, is one of the leading educators of the country, and is probably the best equipped school man in America for the duties of this office. The clerical force is small, and the work of the bureau is chiefly statistical, though it has published several books and pamphlets of exceptional value to the teachers of the country, and those interested in educational matters.

The efficiency of the bureau has been seriously impaired for want of funds. Being so entirely theoretical in its investigations and the character of its publications largely technical, it is difficult to interest congress in the really important work which this bureau should perform. The present commissioner has compiled with great care valuable information regarding American educational history, but the lack of appropriations has prevented its publication. The request for $20,000 for use in publishing educational documents seems so modest that it is hoped congress will not refuse the appropriation.

The bureau has three very practical departments, however, and Secretary Noble's report briefly refers to them. The first is the direction of a specialist who is investigating the educational methods of other countries; the second is the distribution of the funds specially appropriated for the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The third is perhaps the most interesting branch of work allotted to the bureau, and that is education of the natives in Alaska. This involves not only training them how to speak, read and write English, but in the arts and industries of civilization. In furthering the industrial features of this branch of educational work a herd of reindeer has been transported from Siberia to Ounalaska, from which it is proposed to propagate these useful animals to be distributed among the natives for food, to take the place of the whale and walrus, driven out to the sea by whalers. In the Alaska schools about 2,000 children are being taught and the commissioner asks for $60,000 for furthering the school work in the territory, and a further appropriation for introducing reindeer as a means of subsistence for the natives. As we are beginning to appreciate Alaska it is to be hoped the educational and humanitarian efforts undertaken there may not be obstructed for want of funds.

REDUCED LETTER POSTAGE.

The people of the United States will at no very distant day enjoy the cheapest, if not the most perfect, postal facilities in the world. It may not be expedient to make a 1-cent rate for letters for several years, but the penny letter rate of postage can be made by the end of the present décade at the farthest. The revenues of the postoffice department are steadily increasing, the gain for last year amounting to over $5,000,000, while the postmaster general estimates a deficiency for the year 1892 of less than $4,000,000, and for the year 1893 a surplus of receipts over expenditures. If this estimate should be realized the question of reducing letter postage may then be seriously considered. Of course a 1-cent rate would result in again bringing about a deficiency for a number of years, but this would not be an important objection to the plan when the great benefit to the people is considered. The Postoffice department has never been self-sustaining, with the exception of a single year, and it is not intended to be a source of revenue to the treasury. The fact that it has uniformly expended more money than it earned has never caused any complaint, and will not in the future if such excess or expenditure represents advantages secured to the people from cheaper postage and more efficient service.

There is undoubtedly a widespread popular sentiment in favor of a reduction of letter postage, and it is pretty certain to grow with the discussion of the question, but a change from the present rate will depend chiefly upon the future revenues of the service. If these should be brought up to balance the expenditures two years hence, and as already observed the postmaster general estimates a surplus in 1893, and the receipts should continue for a few years to equal or exceed the expenditures, the demand for a 1-cent rate undoubtedly would become so universal and urgent that congress would be compelled to regard it. The promise is that such will be the case. It is a matter of history, not to be lost sight of in considering this question that every decrease in the postage rate has been followed by a noteworthy increase in the use of postal facilities and consequently in the postal receipts. This is true of Great Britain as well as of this country. The statement is made that in the United Kingdom, with a more illiterate population than that of the United States, and with less postal carriages, the lower rate of letter postage has resulted in a very flattering increase in the postal receipts, far more than enough to compensate for the first reduction of revenues after the change in the rate. The lowering of letter postage in this country from 3 to 2 cents was followed by a very large increase in the postal business. A 1-cent rate for letters is certain to come, and probably before the close of the century.

PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY.

Perhaps the most important reciprocity arrangement yet effected, next to that with Spain relating to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, is the one with Germany. Under this arrangement, when it shall be ratified, the beet sugar of Germany will continue to come into the United States free of duty, in consideration of which Germany will admit American grain and meats and some other articles at a material reduction of duties. What the German government agrees to do is to place the United States on an equal footing with Austro-Hungary, a member of the zollverein just formed, so far as the duties on grain are concerned, and this must be regarded as an entirely reasonable as well as advantageous concession. It puts this country on the best attainable commercial relations with Germany, and it would seem that it must have the effect to bring the French government to a recognition of the expediency of reducing duties on American cereals. That government must see that, having already been placed in a position of isolation so far as European commerce is concerned, it cannot afford to maintain an attitude of hostility to the commerce of the United States. France has shown a friendly disposition in removing the prohibition against American pork, and she will make a great economic mistake if she does not show at least as much consideration for the United States as Germany has done.

The president stated in his message that it was expected a number of reciprocity arrangements now being considered would be concluded before the close of the year. Since the message was completed an arrangement has been effected with Costa Rico, and recently the secretary of state has received representatives of the British West Indies who are commissioned to negotiate reciprocity arrangements. There is manifest anxiety on the part of countries whose products are affected by the reciprocity clause of the tariff law to at least enter into negotiations before January 1. The law provides that "on and after the first day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw or uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just," etc. When it is stated that over forty countries whose best market is the United States are interested in this provision of law, its importance can be understood. There has been no intimation as to whether the president intends to act immediately on the opening of the new year, as the law empowers him to do. The opinion has been expressed that he has no discretion in the matter, and it would seem to have necessarily been the intention of congress that countries which had not taken advantage of the opportunity to secure reciprocity before January 1, 1892, were to be shown no favor after that date. Otherwise the intended effect of the law would be lost, and besides an injustice would be done to countries which have accepted reciprocity.

Efforts have been made to depreciate the value of what has been accomplished in this direction, because as yet the increase of trade has not been very great with the reciprocity countries, but, however small the gain, it is worth having, and no reasonable person expected reciprocity to immediately revolutionize the commerce of other countries.

TEACHING THE LANGUAGES.

John Stuart Blackie, perhaps the ablest educator of Scotland and lately professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, in a well written article in the New York *Independent* takes the very sensible ground that French and German should be given the precedence in our college and university courses of study. After acquiring French and German he advises the student to seek acquaintance with Latin, Greek and Italian. The day has gone by when a knowledge of Latin and Greek was essential, or rather indispensable, to a liberal education. Two hundred years ago these mother tongues contained the storehouses of the knowledge of European civilization. One hundred years ago without them no man could claim to be scholarly. Today, however, the literature of Germany is perhaps equal to that of Rome and Athens, and the vivacious French have made their language the international vehicle of polite and diplomatic conversation. The Englishman studies French because it is the most useful of foreign tongues and is rich in imaginative literature. He studies German for the same reason that the educated Roman of the first century studied Greek. Germany has produced the most profound thinkers of modern times, and the German language perpetuates their thoughts. These masters of encyclopedic learning and far-reaching speculation are entitled to the homage of the cultured people of today, as were the ancient Greeks to that of the Latins.

German and French touch us so closely in these latter days as to be well nigh indispensable. Only because the living world depends upon the past are the dead languages in any sense essential to a liberal education. But the step from these modern tongues to the written ideas of the ancients is a short one, and the discipline of mind which comes of mastering German and French makes that of requiring Latin and Greek comparatively easy. At least the scholar who writes, speaks and thinks in three distinct but largely derivative languages can readily connect the streams with the fountainhead. The average man of business and even of letters can use the living speech to some purpose while the dead languages are merely a luxury. Latin may be indispensable to the student of records and valuable to the lawyer; Greek is essential to the theologian and important to the physician and philosopher, but German and French are useful to all and essential to those who would profit by the stores of modern knowledge and enjoy the culture which comes from travel.

The venerable professor of Greek, speaking from his forty years of ripened experience, suggests to instructors that they are disposed to use books too much in teaching languages, and severely reflects upon what he calls "this abuse, proceeding as it does from laziness, incapacity or pedantry." Prof. Blackie would make the ear and the tongue instead of the eye the organs by which the brain shall comprehend the language the pupil seeks to acquire. The colloquial element must take precedence of the grammar and lesson book. The cumbersome element of grammar and syntax, as inculcated by books, should be left out of sight while facility of expression is acquired by hearing and talking. In five months by this natural method the professor says a more intimate familiarity with a strange language can be acquired than is now acquired in five years by the methods so frequently employed in the schools.

ENCOURAGING AMERICAN TALENT.

The National Conservatory of Music, New York, of which Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber is president, is doing a great work for the development of American musical talent. This admirable institution, in order to give an additional impulse to the advancement of music in the United States, proposes to award prizes for the best grand or comic opera, words and music, for the best libretto for a grand or comic opera, for the best piano or violin concerto, and for the best symphony, suite, oratorio and cantata, each and all of these works to be composed or written by composers and librettists born in the United States and not above 35 years of age.

This is a most commendable piece of enterprise, and it may reasonably be expected to demonstrate that there is a great deal of talent for musical composition is this country which only needs proper encouragement and stimulus to produce works of the higher order that will reflect credit upon the country. It is not very long ago that the regret was often heard that America had no dramatist worthy of the title, but as soon as American managers began to encourage home writers by producing their plays and generously paying for them, the dramatists appeared, and a number of them have achieved fame and fortune. Nobody questions now that Americans have a talent for dramatic writing, and there is a characteristic individuality about the productions of our best playwrights which render them peculiarly attractive and interesting. Certainly it is not an unreasonable expectation that we shall be able to develop a high order of ability for musical composition if the talent of our people is adequately encouraged and stimulated. This will be done by such judicious enterprise as that of the National Conservatory of Music, and it is therefore a pleasure to commend its efforts in this direction.

PROPOSITION FOR A SUGAR FACTORY.

John Koenigstein, mayor of Norfolk and a man whom persons in this city have known favorably for fifteen years, proposes to erect a beet sugar factory of more than double the working capacity of the Oxnard plant at Norfork upon conditions which seem to be reasonable. A well known capitalist in Omaha who knows Mayor Koenigstein endorses him as reliable and able to perform any agreement into which he may enter. Assuming, therefore, that the proposition is bona fide it is well to give it consideration.

The proposition is open for competition to any town or city in Nebraska, and it is promised that the factory shall be superior to any thus far erected in this country. The process which is to be used will save all the saccharine matter in the beets, and therefore Mayor Koenigstein says he can guarantee to pay $4.50 per ton for beets and also offer a premium to farmers who deliver 100 tons or more. The proposed factory will be in operation by October 1, 1892, if a satisfactory bid is made for it by January 1, 1892, and if beets enough are provided he will agree to make a run of at least five months. One of the conditions which must be met is a guarantee of at least 5,000 acres of beets, but the factory will take as many more as shall be raised in its vicinity.

Mr. Koenigstein says he means business, and he should be met with businesslike propositions. There is no reason why the beet sugar industry should be solely in the hands of one company. If the Oxnards can profitably manufacture sugar from Nebraska grown beets, there is every reason to believe others can do likewise. In view of the surpassing promise for the future of this important industry, any city in Nebraska can afford to offer inducements to any person or corporation to locate a factory within its tributary territory. The gentlemen who are leading the way to its development will no doubt profit by their enterprise, but the communities they select for their factories will likewise grow in wealth and will increase in population as a result of generous bonuses. It will be worth millions to Nebraska to concentrate the beet sugar business of America within her limits.

WHEN the citizens of Omaha, through the charter committee of 1890, decided to raise the salary of the treasurer to $6,000 a year and decreed that all the city funds shall be deposited in the banks on competitive bids, it was expected that the various banks would bid against each other and give the city the benefit of their rivalry. But the banks have organized a pool and agreed to divide the city funds pro rata with their banking capital. They further agreed that no member of the pool should bid more than 2 per cent interest for city funds. Now while the law does not prohibit such a banking pool it is manifestly an illegal combination. Omaha bankers have a right to establish a standard interest rate on running accounts, but they have no right to nullify the law that contemplates competition. The council very properly rejected all their propositions and invited new bids. No award can be legally made for the public funds until the banking combine is dissolved.

AMERICANS will never be able to appreciate the official flummery of Great Britain. It will always appear absurd. Because a daughter of the duke of Teck has consented to marry a son of the prince of Wales the queen has concluded to raise the duke and his children to the dignity of "royal highnesses." They are now simply "highnesses."

GOOD illuminating oil and oil room politicians are strangers to each other.

Let 'Em Get Together.
Cleveland Leader.

The New York Sun's office cat has an undoubted right to sit on Grover Cleveland's back fence and meaw all night.

A Scarcity of Information.
Albany Journal.

We have yet to learn of a Cleveland democrat who is pleased over the outcome of yesterday's speakership contest.

A Distant Boom.
Chicago News.

Some enthusiastic friends of General Nelson A. Miles are again booming that gallant soldier and estimable citizen for the presidency of the United States. The Miles boom is not large but it is picturesque.

A Pleasing Prospect.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It does look as if the bald-headed bachelor governor of Tammanydom was a jump ahead of the father of "little Ruth." Nothing would please republicans of the United States more than to beat David B. Hill in 1892.

Keep Your Eye on the Ads.
Chorus of Newspapers.

Christmas shoppers will do well to keep an eye on the attractive advertisements appearing in our columns from day to day. Our advertisers belong to the class of merchants who give the greatest values for the least amount of money.

Promises Will Not Burn.
New York Advertiser.

Alaska promises to lay down coal in San Francisco at a cost to the consumer of $1 a ton. Also an esteemed Polish inventor assures us that he can manufacture a superior article of smokeless and odorless coal at the same reasonable price. These certainly are pleasant promises to come at this time of year; but, unfortunately, promises do not warm the poor.

Doctors Disagree.
New York Times.

The executions by electricity are a monstrous scandal. No civilized community can permit such dreadful work to go on. If the process cannot be made swift and certain it would be more decent and humane to kill our condemned murderers by knocking them on the head with clubs.

New York Tribune.

Five executions by electricity have demonstrated beyond peradventure the efficiency and quickness of the new method of putting criminals to death, and the wisdom of the authors of the law of 1888, which has provoked a needless amount of unreasonable criticism. Electrical execution has already become a matter of course, and, as that on Monday proves, excites no marked degree of public interest. When the law is amended in a single particular—as it is likely to be this winter—it will leave little to be desired, so long as society deems the execution of murderers the best method of preventing murder.

SABBATH TICKLERS.

Harper's Bazar: "A famous lawyer says that to achieve eminence in that profession a young man should go to work with a will."
"That's good advice—especially if it's a very rich man's will."

Detroit Free Press: "What would you do if you were in my shoes?" asked the perplexed Chicago girl of her St. Louis friend.
"Change them for a smaller pair," was the consoling reply.

New York Herald: Bess—George must be getting color blind.
Jess—What makes you think so?
"He pointed out an acquaintance with a very red nose this morning and said he was a greenhorn."

Philadelphia Press: McCorkle—Why didn't you speak to Jaysmith when we passed? Don't you know him?
McCrackle—Yes: I know him.

UNCLE JOE'S PHILOSOPHY.
Detroit Free Press.

Don't weigh de crap tell in de barn,
An' frost an' winter's come;
Nor don't you count yo' money tell
You's got it at yo' thumb.

Don't put religion in as boot
In swappin' of a hoss;
Nor don't you whissel at de creek
Untel you gits across.

Don't trus' de talky tongue too fur
Wid folks you doesn't know;
Nor don't you go an' spile de bread
In makin' ob de dough.

Don't rob Des Now in any work
By promisin' tomorrow;
For ef you sell what ain't yo' own
You's got to steal or borrow.

Puck: "Well, congratulate me, old fellow, I am a father!"
"Good! Boy or girl?"
"By Jove! So excited I forgot to ask."

Texas Siftings: Papa (soberly)—That was quite a monstrosity you had in the parlar last evening.
Maud (nettled)—Indeed! That must depend upon one's understanding of the term monstrosity.
Papa (thoughtfully)—Well, two heads upon one pair of shoulders, for example.

A CHURCHLY SCHEME.
New York Herald.

A churchly scheme has come to light
Which makes the worldly stare;
The deacons all have just woke up,
And found no people there.
They see the opera draws well,
The theater pays, to,
And, talking with the managers,
They've found just what to do.
Now, if they have a surpliced choir
Or preacher that they prize,
They're going to boom these drawing cards
And roundly advertise.
So, after this, those wicked sheets,
The godless Sunday papers,
By giving space to reverend ads.
Will burn as votive tapers.

Life: Tribulations of Washing life.—These questions of precedence are very embarrassing. I don't know who should go in to dinner first, Mrs. General Port-Warden Robinson or Mrs. Deputy Fish Commissioner Jones. What on earth shall I do?
Well, mamma, I shall open the folding doors and let them enter four abreast.

Kate Field's Washington: "It is a fallacy to say that a man cannot be in two places at the same time."
"I don't understand how he can?"
"Pshaw! Haven't you seen more than one angry man beside himself?"

She always used to shake my hand
With touch light as a feather;
Last night I said I loved her, and
She shook me altogether.

New Orleans Picayune: There is a screw loose somewhere when a steamship has lost its propelling power.

Pittsburg Dispatch: It is a great deal easier to secure an indorsement for a man's character than for his note.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Electricity: After the lecture the subject was warmly discussed, the general tenor of the remarks of the speakers being that although government control of telegraphs might be an excellent thing for European countries, it was an experiment the success of which in this country would be very doubtful.

New York Mail and Express: It is always a pleasure to hear the careful discussion of a question in which the public has a special interest. At the Electric club, in this city, Mr. E. Rosewater, known throughout the country as the energetic and talented editor and proprietor of THE OMAHA BEE, gave his reasons for believing in government telegraphs. Mr. Rosewater has just completed a prolonged tour of Europe, during which he made a careful examination of the governmental telegraph systems of England, France, Austria and Germany. The facts and figures he gave last night made the strongest argument in behalf of government telegraphs we have ever heard, though Erastus Wiman, of the Western Union Telegraph company, in his spirited discussion of the topic, clearly showed that there were two sides to the controversy.

New York Evening Post: Mr. Rosewater, the editor of the well known OMAHA BEE, read a paper before the Electric club of this city, containing the results of an investigation made of the working of the government telegraph system in England, France, Germany and Austria. Mr. Rosewater's sole disqualification for his task, so far as we know, lay in the fact that he has been, as he says himself, an ardent advocate of the purchase of the telegraphs in this country by the government and their conversion into a branch of the postal service. Consequently, he would have been more than human if he had examined the foreign telegraphic service with perfectly impartial eyes. In only one particular did he admit its inferiority to our own, and that was the working power of the operators, which he says is only half as great as that of Americans.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Tell any man that you have a good deal to do, and he will laugh at you.

This life is a joke, and the only happy ones are those who do not carry it too far.

It makes no difference if a man loses his heart, if he does not lose his head, he is all right.

The man who can win the reputation of being able to lick everybody, saves himself lots of fights.

Every girl of 16 believes that she has had warnings and signs that her life will be a very unhappy one.

The man who has never fallen down holds his head so high that some day the smallest pebble in the road will trip him.

When a girl who is engaged to be married tells of her engagement, it is a very good sign that she never was engaged before.

When a hungry lion becomes enamored with the charms of a fat lamb, he begins to regard all other lions as hungry thieves; there is a suggestion in this of the way a man in love feels.

RAM'S HORNETS.

Imitation virtues never wear well.

Life is thrown away when it is not a life of love.

If you set up for a growler you can always be busy.

Those who have a will to learn find the world full of teachers.

There is no mansion in heaven for the man who is mean to his wife.

God is not always the best known in the church that has the highest steeple.

The only reason why children hate sermons is because they do not understand them.

People who blow their own horns do not always furnish good music for other people.

The devil is proud of the man who never tries to let anybody know that he is religious outside of church.

If we only knew that we were being watched every moment from heaven, how the importance of our lives would be magnified.

HERE AND THERE.

The political traditions of New England tell of a long line of staid old characters who were successively elected to places of public trust because of their eminent respectability and personal dignity. Later generations are said to have inherited these sterling qualities, and it has come to be a generally accepted truth that only the wealthy, sedate, retired merchant or the erudite and profound scholar can ever attain the distinction of a place on the board of aldermen of a well-regulated New England city. This is a very pretty sentiment to pervade the pages of school text books, economic reviews, newspapers, etc., but it has recently been knocked into smithereens. Councilmanic scraps are not the sole product of the wild, wooly west. The New York Sun may publish in editorial type a graphic account of the Blumer-Specht mill in Omaha, but not a word can it devote to a recent Sullivanesque incident at a meeting of the Boston board of aldermen.

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Mayor-elect George P. Bemis happened to be in Boston at the time and attended the meeting of bean-eating statesmen. A local account of the affair states that Mr. Bemis very much enjoyed the scrap. The report continues:

The trouble between Aldermen Farmer and Lee was all about a small piece of land which Alderman Farmer was in favor of purchasing for park purposes. Alderman Lee refused to vote for its purchase, saying that it was a "piece of robbery." Alderman Farmer hotly objected to this, and, rising to a question of privilege, wanted to know what Alderman Lee meant.

The latter refused to take back the expression, even if it was the last word he ever said in the board of aldermen. Then Alderman Farmer said that if the expression was not withdrawn he would hold Alderman Lee to account. Alderman Lee said that he would meet Alderman Farmer on the floor of the chamber in joint debate or in any other way. The chairman thought there was nothing to be gained by further debate, and so it closed. Then the order which called for the purchase of a piece of land on Humboldt avenue passed by a vote of 10 to 1, Alderman Lee voting alone. It was an exciting set-to.

Mayor Alger of Cambridge and Mayor Bemis of Omaha, Neb., were present during part of the session. Mayor Bemis sat on the right of Alderman Carruth, with Mayor Alger on the left.

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A wealthy physician called upon THE BEE yesterday to present an idea. It was with reference to the new city hall building. "The Goddess of Liberty," he said, "standing upon the apex of a front-center gable, is dwarfed into utter insignificance by the great high tower at the corner. Why not put the goddess on the pinnacle of the tower and let her torch illumine the whole city? If the cone is not of sufficient strength to bear the additional weight, let it be reconstructed. Think of this a bit, and print something about it. I think the idea is worth discussing."

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A lady boarded a northbound Sixteenth street motor yesterday. By her side was a child of 4 and she carried a babe in her arms. Evidently her pathway had not been strewn with roses; her dress was plain, not to say shabby. The short cloak she wore was faded and torn. Her face bore the furrows of care and she could not have been a stranger to hard work. Upon finding a seat for her bright-faced little ones and herself she put her hand in the shallow pocket of her cloak. The pocket was empty. The other pocket was quickly examined. It contained only a handkerchief. Her face flushed, then turned pale. The search was repeated but availed nothing. Conflicting emotions played thick and fast upon the poor woman's face, but she said nothing. She put her hand up to her heart and leaned against the car window, her eyes filling with tears. The conductor entered but did not ask for her fare. He had been watching her mental discomfiture.

MARRIED FOR LOVE.

Aristocratic Miss Harris of Rutland, Vt., Marries Her Pa's Coachman.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 12.—Joel Benedict Harris, one of the rich and influential citizens of Rutland, died recently, leaving a large property to his children. After his death it was made public that his youngest daughter, Mary Gardner Harris, had married secretly her father's coachman, James F. Sweeney. They were married at Sandy Hill, N. Y., by Rev. E. R. Armstrong, and their marriage had been concealed from the relatives, including Mr. Harris. Mrs. Sweeney inherits $160,000 from her father's estate.

As soon as the marriage became public the Harris family endeavored to separate the husband and wife against the protests of Mrs. Sweeney. It is said that an elder brother of Mrs. Sweeney offered to pay her husband a sum of money if he would go west and secure a divorce. To this offer, it is said, Sweeney replied that he did not marry Miss Harris for money, and that money could not hire him to do such a thing, but that if his wife desired a separation and requested him to get a divorce he would do so. Sweeney has now been accepted by his wife's family, who seem disposed to make the best of the marriage.

Mrs. Sweeney is a charming woman, 22 years old, well educated and a social favorite. The Harrises are aristocratic and exclusive. A sister of Mrs. Sweeney is married to a son of the late Samuel Bowles of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Sweeney is 24 years old.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS STRIKE.

Demands Made by the Southern Pacific Cause the Trouble.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 12.—Tuesday evening the train telegraphers on the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific road went out on a strike because the officers of that system demanded that they go before a notary public and subscribe to the following oath:

I hereby certify on oath that I am not now a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, or of any other telegraphic organization of any kind, nor will I join any such order while in the employ of the Southern Pacific company without the written consent of the general superintendent of the company.

The Pacific system of the road extends from El Paso to San Francisco and Ogden. Yesterday the road requested the Western Union Telegraph office here to handle its train dispatches, but the Western Union operators refused to take or send any Southern Pacific train dispatches. The men were notified they would be discharged and black-listed for such refusal, and last night most of the operators in the Western Union office here walked out and today Manager Steele is endeavoring to do the work with eight men. Trainmen here threatened to back the Southern Pacific operators in their strike, which threatens to extend to the Santa Fe road.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

San Salvador is Now Torn by Internecine Strife.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A San Salvador dispatch says: The latest news from Honduras is quite alarming. It is reported that General Kerrencio Sierra is at the head of a revolution against Domingo Vasequez, governor of the province of Choluteca. General Sierra has organized an army of 1,400 men and a battle is now reported to be in progress between the revolutionists and the forces of Governor Vasequez.

Policarpo Donila has been proclaimed president by the revolutionists. There is great opposition in Choluteca against President Leiva, who was lately elected, and of this opposition Donila has been a leader. The opposition claim that Leiva is a mere automaton in the hands of ex-Presidents Bogran and Barilias, and they profess a fear that Bogran may attempt to be dictator.

President Ezeta of San Salvador is maintaining strict neutrality between the contending forces.